



FALL 2002

# Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

Utah State Data Center  
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget  
Demographic and Economic Analysis

## Census 2000 Summary File 3 Full Release

The U. S. Census Bureau publicly released Utah's detailed social and economic data on August 13, 2002. The data are accessible through American Fact Finder at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov), where it can be viewed, printed, and downloaded in pre-formatted data tables for further manipulation, computation and analysis. Summary File 3 contains a total of 813 tables, of which 484 are population-related and 329 are housing-related. The data can be attained for smaller levels of geographies, such as census tracts, block groups, and Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs). Selected data are also available by sex, race and ethnic categories.

### Highlights of Utah's SF3 Full Release Data

**Educational Attainment by Sex.** In Census 2000, the percentage of persons 25 years and over who were high school graduates or higher in Utah was comparable for both sexes. Females demonstrated a marginal lead with 88.1% having a high school or higher level of education, compared to 87.3% of males.

However, there were marked differences between the sexes in the bachelor's degree or higher level of educational attainment. Of all males in Utah 25 years and over, 30% had a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 22.3% of females 25 years and over.

Among Utah's counties, Summit County exhibited the highest percent of persons 25 years and over who had a bachelor's degree or higher, for both males (48.7%) and females (42.1%). Also, Summit County took the lead in the highest percentage of females 25 years and over in both categories - high school and higher (92.5%), as well as bachelor's degree or higher (42.1%).

The lowest percentage of females 25 years and over with a bachelor's degree or higher level of education was in Emery County (8.8%).

The lowest percentage of males 25 years and over with a bachelor's degree or higher educational attainment was in Daggett County (10.7%). However, Daggett County had the highest percentage of females 25 years and over who had a high school diploma or higher level of education (92.5% - tying Summit County).

San Juan County had the lowest percentage of both males (69.7%) and females (69.5%) 25 years and over who had a high school diploma or higher level of education.

**Educational Attainment by Race and Ethnicity.** Among the six race categories where only one race was selected<sup>1,2</sup>, the White population led with 89.9% of its 25 years and over population who were at least high school graduates in 2000. This was higher than the State average of 87.7%.

The Some Other Race category had the lowest percent of persons 25 years and over who had a high school or higher level of education (51.1%), compared with the other race categories (White - 89.9%; Black or African American - 83.2%; American Indian and Alaskan Native - 68.7%; Asian - 79.9%; and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander - 76.7%).

Like the six race groups, the Hispanic or Latino ethnic group<sup>3</sup> reflected a lower percentage of persons 25 years and over having a high school or higher level of education (56.5%) when compared to the White non-Hispanic group (91%).

Among those age 25 years and over who had a bachelor's degree or higher, the Asian population ranked the highest at 36.4%. The Asian population led 9.3 percentage points over the White population, who ranked second (27.1%) in the percentage of persons in this category. The Some Other Race population ranked last with 7.5% of persons 25 years and over who had a bachelor's degree or higher educational attainment.

In 2000, the Hispanic or Latino population had 9.8% of persons 25 years and over with a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 9.1% in 1990.

<sup>1</sup> In Census 2000, respondents were given a choice to select more than one race. This analysis is based on those who selected only one race.

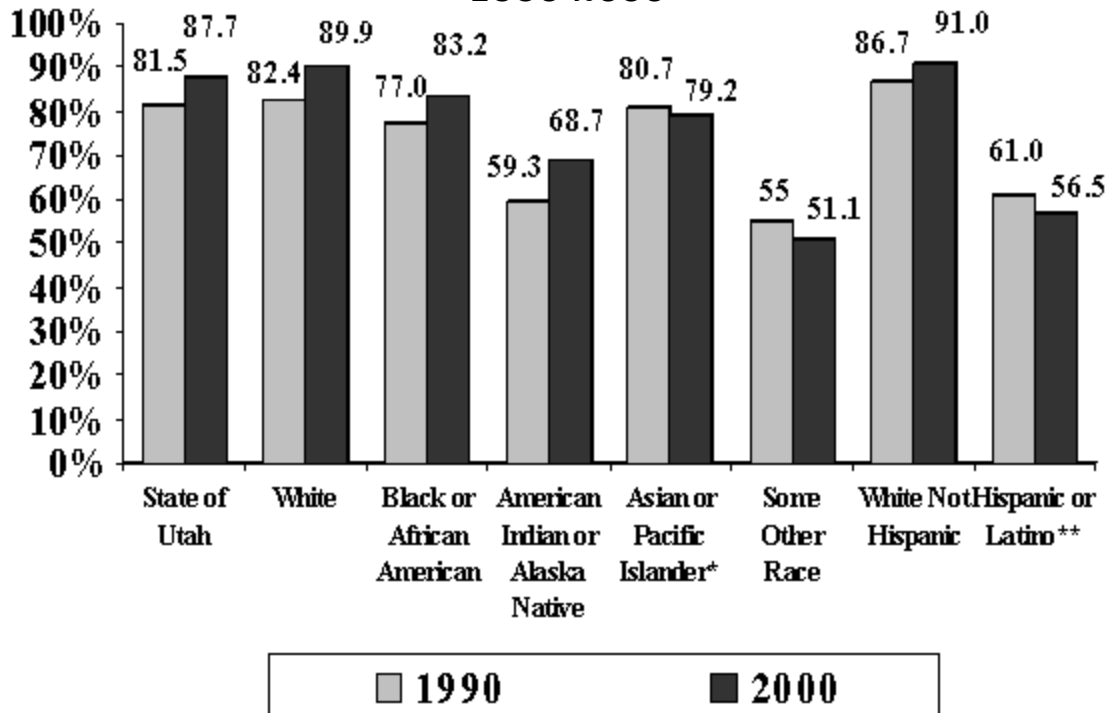
<sup>2</sup> The Hispanic or Latino population has not been subtracted from the six race categories.

<sup>3</sup> Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic category. This population may be of any race.

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## Census 2000 Summary File 3 Full Release

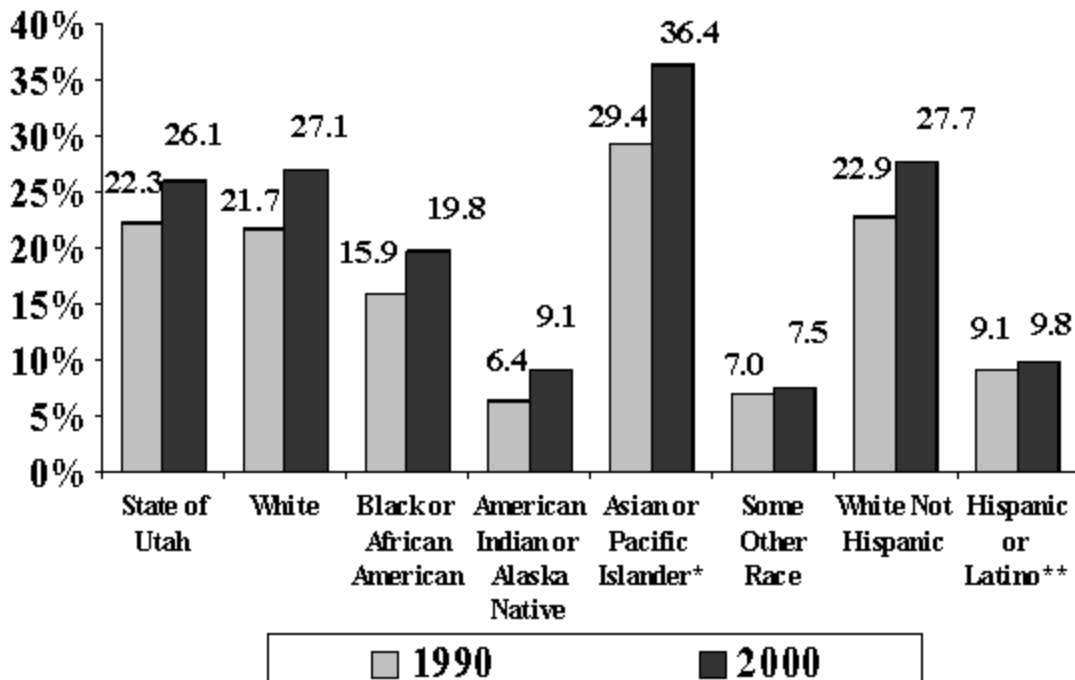
### High School Graduate or Higher by Race and Ethnicity in Utah 1990-2000



Notes: \*For comparison purposes the Census 2000 Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander categories have been combined and recalculated; \*\*Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic category. This population may be of any race; Analysis based on those who selected only one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 3.

### Bachelor's Degree or Higher by Race and Ethnicity in Utah 1990-2000



Notes: \*For comparison purposes the Census 2000 Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander categories have been combined and recalculated; \*\*Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic category. This population may be of any race; Analysis based on those who selected only one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 3.

## Census 2000 Summary File 3 Full Release

**Educational Attainment by Sex, Race and Ethnicity.** Among race categories in 2000, Asians of both sexes led in higher education. One out of every three Asian women (33.1%), and two out of every five Asian men (40.4%) 25 years and over had at least a bachelor's degree level of education.

The White and Asian categories showed the greatest disparity between the two genders in higher education. While White women lagged behind their male counterparts by 8.5 percentage points (the highest among all races), Asian women lagged behind their male counterparts by 7.3 percentage points. However, when compared to women of the other race categories, Asian and White women took the lead in higher education.

Black or African American, American Indian and Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and the Some Other Race categories demonstrated relatively smaller differences between the two genders in higher education. Differences between the two genders among these race groups ranged between 0.5 to 1.3 percentage points.

The Some Other Race category was the only race group where the educational attainment of the 25 years and over population, at both the high school (52.3% vs. 50.2%) and bachelor's degree or higher (8% vs. 7.2%) level, was greater for women.

This is also reflected in the Hispanic or Latino ethnic category. Women fared better than their male counterparts in educational attainment at both the high school (58.6% vs. 54.7%) and bachelor's degree or higher (10% vs. 9.5%) level of education.

**Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity.** The White non-Hispanic population had the highest Median Household Income (1999 dollars) in Utah with \$47,010, or 102.8% of the State Median Household Income (MHI). Among the six race categories, the White group reported \$46,638, or 102% of the State MHI, followed by the Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (\$43,575, or 95.3% of the State MHI), Asian (\$42,219 or 92.3% of the State MHI), Some Other Race (\$36,283, or 79.3% of the State MHI), Black or African American (\$34,943, or 76.4% of the State MHI), and American Indian and Alaska Native (\$26,889, or 58.8% of the State MHI) categories.

In 1999, the Median Household Income of the Hispanic or Latino ethnic category was 78.7% of the State Median Household Income, (or \$35,981), compared to 86.1% of the State MHI, (or \$34,083) in 1989<sup>4</sup>. While this group reflected an overall increase in MHI between 1989 and 1999, income levels have not increased at the same rate as that of the State MHI.

**Per Capita Income by Race and Ethnicity.** In 1999, the White non-Hispanic group had the highest Per Capita Income (PCI) making up 106.2% of the State PCI, with \$19,306. Among the six race categories, the White population reported \$18,980, or 104.4% of the State PCI, followed by the Black or African American (\$16,519, or 90.8% of the State PCI), Asian (\$16,296, or 89.6% of the State PCI), Some Other Race (\$10,476, or

57.6% of the State PCI), Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (\$10,296, or 56.6% of the State PCI), and American Indian and Alaska Native (\$10,264, or 56.4% of the State PCI) categories.

In 1999, the Per Capita Income of the Hispanic or Latino ethnic category was 60.7% of the State PCI, (or \$11,041), compared to 67.1% of the State PCI, (or \$9,940) in 1989<sup>4</sup>.

**Poverty Rates by Race and Ethnicity.** Among race groups in 1999, American Indian and Alaska Natives showed the highest poverty rate (33%), followed by the Black or African American (22%), Some Other Race (20.8%), Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (15.5%), Asian (15.0%), and White (8.1%) race groups.

American Indian and Alaska Natives showed the greatest drop in poverty rates among race groups, from 43.6% in 1989 to 33% in 1999.

In 1999, both White (8.1%) as well as the White non-Hispanic (7.7%) categories were the only groups that had poverty rates lower than the State of Utah's overall poverty rate of 9.4% for individuals.

In Utah, poverty rates dropped for all race and ethnic categories since the 1990 Census by a low of 2.1 percentage points (White population) to a high of 10.6 percentage points (American Indian and Alaska Native population).

**Median Income by Sex<sup>5</sup>.** Income disparities between the two sexes were evident for both full-time and other (non-full-time) workers<sup>6</sup>. The Median Income of Utah women (\$13,485) was less than half (49%) of their male (\$27,445) counterparts in 1999 (see page 6).

Income differences between the two sexes were lower when analyzing incomes reported for only full-time, year-round jobs. In 1999, the Median Income of women (\$25,579) working full-time, year-round jobs was 67% of their male counterparts (\$38,046). Non-full-time working women averaged 62% (\$8,534) of the Median Income of non-full-time working men (\$13,704).

Among Utah's counties, Summit County had the highest Median Income for males and females, for both full-time and other workers (see page 6).

Income disparities between full-time, year-round working males and females were evident in all of Utah's counties. Female Median Incomes ranged between a low of 50% to a high of 75% of their male counterparts.

Income differences between the two sexes (full-time, year-round workers) were least in Wayne County and most in Emery County. The Median Income of full-time working women in Wayne County was 75% of that of men. The Median Income of full-time working women in Emery County was 50% of that of men.

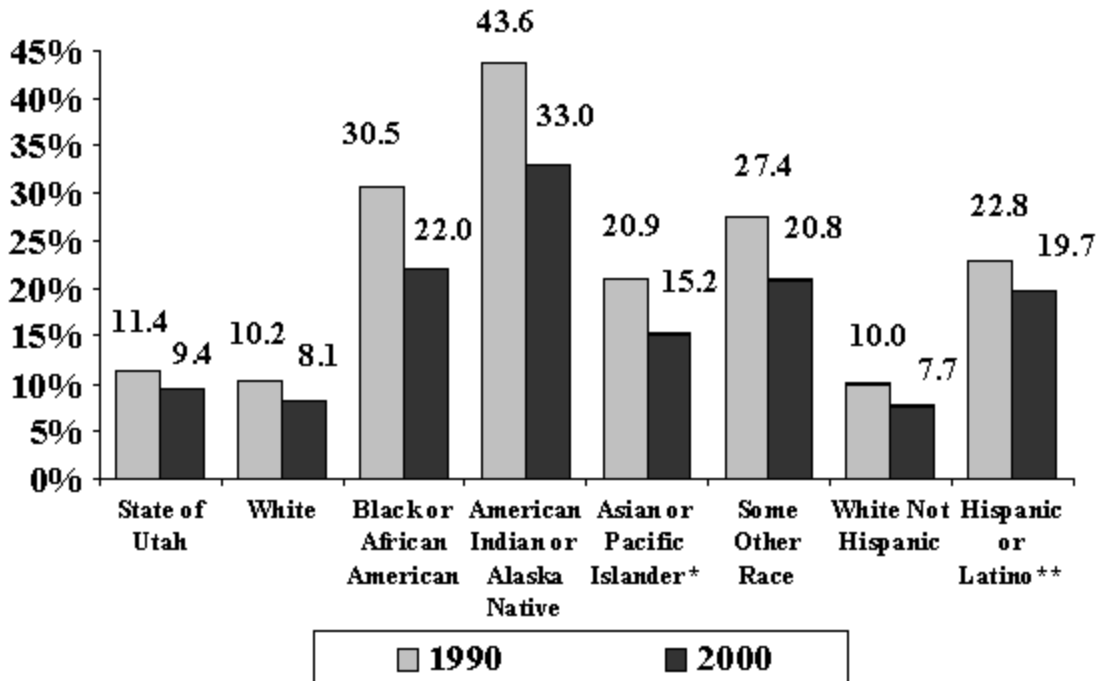
<sup>4</sup> 1989 numbers have been adjusted for inflation by using a deflator factor of .744298.

<sup>5</sup> Analysis is based on population 15 years and over with income in 1999.

<sup>6</sup> "Other" encompasses types of work other than full-time.

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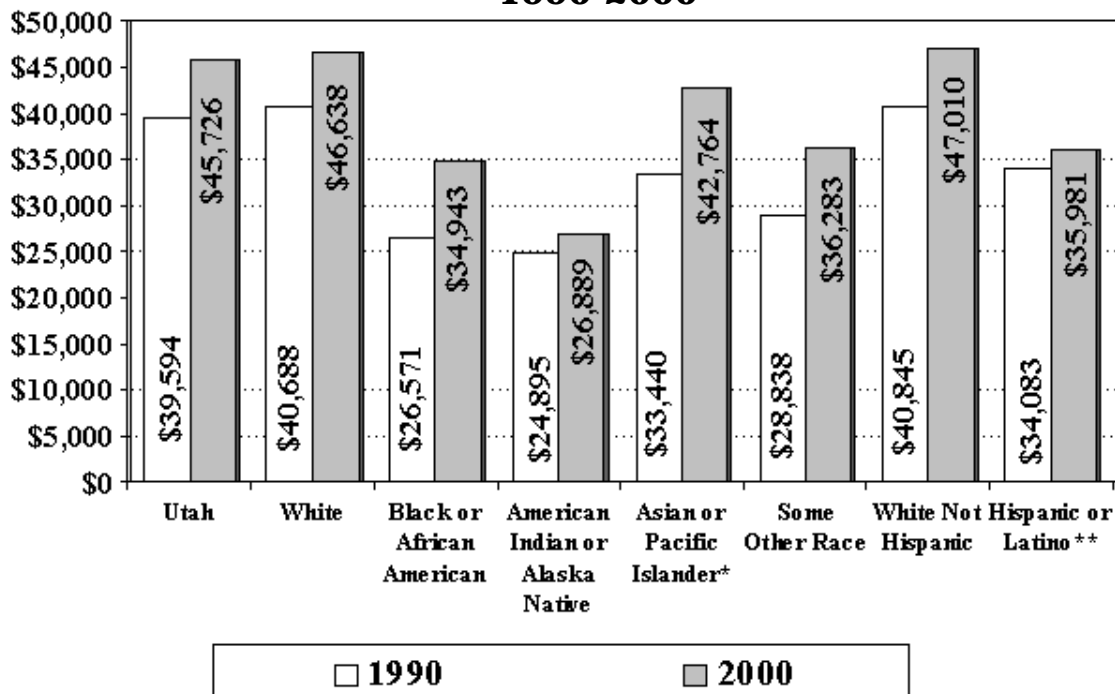
### Utah's Poverty Rates by Race and Ethnicity 1990-2000



Notes: \*For comparison purposes the Census 2000 Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander categories have been combined and recalculated;  
 \*\*Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic category. This population may be of any race; Analysis based on those who selected only one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 3.

### Utah's Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity in Utah 1990-2000



Notes: \*For comparison purposes the Census 2000 Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander categories have been combined and recalculated;  
 \*\*Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic category. This population may be of any race; Analysis based on those who selected only one race; 1990 numbers have been adjusted for inflation by using a deflator factor of .744298.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 3.

## Census 2000 Summary File 3 Full Release

**Work Status by Sex.** Gender differences also existed among Utah's working population in 1999. Men led women by 16.1 percentage points in labor force participation. Of Utah males 16 years and over, 82.9% worked in 1999, compared to 68.1% of Utah females in that age group.

The proportion of Utah women 16 years and over who worked outside the home showed a 2.1 percentage point increase since the 1990 census, from 66% to 68.1%.

In 1999, a greater proportion of working women worked less hours and fewer weeks when compared to working men. Of Utah's working men, 82.3% worked 35 or more hours per week. In comparison, 60.2% of Utah's working women worked 35 or more hours per week.

### A CAUTIONARY NOTE:

**Comparing SF3 data with SF1 and SF2 values.** Summary File 3 contains sample data collected from the long form questionnaire that was sent to one in every six households nationwide. Once compiled, the data is weighted in order to represent the total population. One consequence of the weighting procedure is that each estimate based on the long form responses has an associated confidence interval. These confidence intervals are wider (as a percentage of the estimate) for geographic areas with smaller populations and for characteristics that occur less frequently in the area being examined (such as the proportion of people in poverty in a middle-income neighborhood).

The disadvantage of using a weighting procedure is that the estimates of characteristics that are also reported on the short form will not match the counts reported in SF1 or SF2, for smaller geographic areas. Examples of these characteristics are the total number of people, the number of people reporting specific racial categories, and the number of housing units. The official values for items reported on the short form come from SF1 and SF2. The differences between the long form estimates in SF3 and values in SF1 or SF2 are particularly noticeable for the smallest places, tracts, and block groups. The long form estimates of total population and total housing units in SF3 will, however, match the SF1 and SF2 counts for larger geographic areas such as states and counties, and will be essentially the same for medium and large cities.

Data users and analysts must bear these statistical nuances in mind when using data from these different datasets.

### Additional Information

For more information on the Census 2000 Summary File 3 full release, visit the Census Bureau's web site at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov), or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

### ATTENTION ALL BUSINESSES Prepare to fill out your 2002 Economic Census form!



The Economic Census profiles the US economy every five years, from the national to the local level. In December, 2002 Economic Census forms will be sent to five million businesses, asking for information about business activity during the 2002 calendar year. Such questions include E-commerce sales, supply chain, leased employees, and customer support. The forms will be due back February 12, 2003. Results will be published during 2004 and 2005.

In an effort to simplify this year's census, businesses are given the option of reporting via mail or electronically. Also, an on-line Help Desk and toll-free help line will be available at all hours of the day, every day of the week.

For more information on the 2002 Economic Census visit the Census Bureau's website at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov), or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.



## Census 2000 Summary File 3 Full Release

PCT45. MEDIAN INCOME IN 1999 (DOLLARS) BY SEX BY WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1999 FOR THE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER WITH INCOME [6] - Universe - Population 15 years and over with income in 1999  
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data

	Median Income of Male Workers				Median Income of Female Workers			
	Both Full-time & Non-Full-time		Full-time	Other Non-Full-time	Both Full-time & Non-Full-time		Full-time	Other Non-Full-time
	Year-round in 1999	Percent of Male Median Income	Year-round in 1999	Percent of Male Median Income	Year-round in 1999	Percent of Male Median Income	Year-round in 1999	Percent of Male Median Income
Utah	\$27,445	\$38,046	\$13,704		\$13,485	49.1%	\$25,579	67.2%
Beaver County	24,810	32,133	14,688		9,715	39.2%	18,333	57.1%
Box Elder County	30,949	40,100	15,606		11,423	36.9%	23,258	58.0%
Cache County	22,894	33,631	10,407		10,081	44.0%	21,588	64.2%
Carbon County	26,829	40,128	14,197		9,795	36.5%	22,091	55.1%
Daggett County	23,000	38,906	16,953		9,792	42.6%	21,583	55.5%
Davis County	32,483	42,019	15,345		14,616	45.0%	26,613	63.3%
Duchesne County	24,386	33,020	12,763		7,727	31.7%	20,489	62.1%
Emery County	29,387	40,039	16,098		9,123	31.0%	20,049	50.1%
Garfield County	22,016	31,021	14,102		11,228	51.0%	20,969	67.6%
Grand County	21,849	31,758	14,569		12,940	59.2%	23,480	73.9%
Iron County	21,048	31,438	11,366		9,201	43.7%	20,399	64.9%
Juab County	26,066	34,782	11,738		9,730	37.3%	22,208	63.8%
Kane County	24,141	31,863	16,875		10,436	43.2%	21,387	67.1%
Millard County	24,540	37,730	12,884		9,771	39.8%	20,914	55.4%
Morgan County	32,576	45,458	18,000		13,150	40.4%	23,625	52.0%
Piute County	21,458	28,583	16,731		9,384	43.7%	20,125	70.4%
Rich County	28,603	35,655	18,641		9,238	32.3%	22,422	62.9%
Salt Lake County	28,176	37,854	14,329		16,568	58.8%	26,742	70.6%
San Juan County	18,587	33,299	9,483		8,813	47.4%	20,141	60.5%
Sanpete County	21,564	31,113	11,737		7,293	33.8%	20,788	66.8%
Sevier County	26,083	34,593	14,651		9,327	35.8%	19,927	57.6%
Summit County	37,045	50,691	20,569		20,070	54.2%	30,120	59.4%
Tooele County	31,825	39,132	17,721		15,427	48.5%	24,930	63.7%
Uintah County	25,018	35,495	13,567		9,592	38.3%	22,117	62.3%
Utah County	25,056	39,601	11,292		10,329	41.2%	23,551	59.5%
Wasatch County	30,752	40,236	17,689		13,570	44.1%	24,762	61.5%
Washington County	25,133	32,221	18,195		11,162	44.4%	21,795	67.6%
Wayne County	21,707	26,938	15,391		10,211	47.0%	20,156	74.8%
Weber County	27,526	37,140	15,061		14,972	54.4%	25,544	68.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 3.

## Census 2000 Brief on Income and Poverty

### Forthcoming DEA Publication

The Demographic and Economic Analysis section of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget will soon release its fourth Census 2000 Brief, *Income and Poverty in Utah*. Previous publications from this series of Census 2000 data briefs include, *Cities and Counties in Utah*, *Age Distribution in Utah*, and *Race and Ethnicity in Utah*.

This report contains tables, figures, and maps showing income and poverty data for the United States, all 50 states, Utah's counties, cities, Census Designated Places (CDPs), and reservations. The report also provides a succinct analysis of Utah's income and poverty data, and where feasible, determines Utah's ranking in comparison to other states nationwide. Rankings for Utah's counties, as well as the State's cities and CDPs have also been provided for selected data.

Two important considerations were made in the preparation of this report. First, income data from the 1990 census was inflation-adjusted for accurate and realistic comparisons with Census 2000 data. Secondly, in order to facilitate race group comparisons between 1990 and 2000 census data the "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" race categories of Census 2000 were combined.

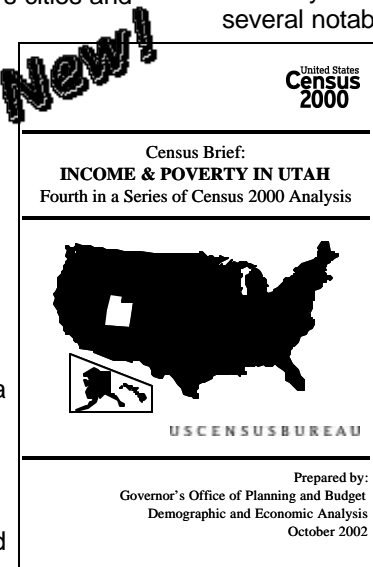
The tables featured in this publication include data on median household income, median family income, per capita income, and poverty rates for various levels of geographies. These data are also reiterated by sex, race and ethnicity. Rankings and percent changes between 1990 and 2000 are also provided so as to simplify efforts of comparing data.

Some of the tables include:

- Median Household Income, Median Family Income and Per Capita Income of all 50 states.
- Median Household Income, Median Family Income and Per Capita Income of Utah's 29 counties.
- Median Household Income, Median Family Income and Per Capita Income of Utah's places (cities and CDPs) and reservations.
- Utah's top ten cities/places - in terms of highest Median Household Income, Median Family Income, Per Capita Income and poverty rate.
- Median Household Income, Median Family Income and Per Capita Income by Race for Utah's counties.
- Median Income by Sex for Utah's counties.
- Aggregate income tables for Utah's counties and places (cities and CDPs).

- Poverty rates for all 50 states, for persons, families and female headed households, no husband present.
- Poverty rates for Utah's counties, for persons, families and female headed households, no husband present.
- Number of persons and families living at or below 125% and 200% of the Federal Poverty Level, for the State, and counties.
- Poverty rates for different age groups.

An analysis of Utah's census data on income and poverty reveal several notable trends.



While Utah's Median Household Income was 15th among all states in Census 2000, it ranked 4th in terms of growth in Median Household Income since the 1990 census. In the 1990 census, Utah's Median Household Income was 98% of the national Median Household Income. By Census 2000 the state Median Household Income had superceded the national average by 8.9%.

Similarly, while Utah ranked 40th in Per Capita Income in the 2000 Census, it ranked first among all states in terms of growth in Per Capita Income since the 1990 Census.

Among Utah's counties, Summit County ranked first in Median Household Income, averaging 142% of the State's Median Household Income in 2000. San Juan County had the lowest Median Household Income, at 62% of the State's Median Household Income.

In the 2000 Census, Utah's poverty rate for persons (9.4%) was the 11th lowest among all 50 states including the District of Columbia. Utah's poverty rate for individuals declined by 2 percentage points since the 1990 Census (11.4% to 9.4%).

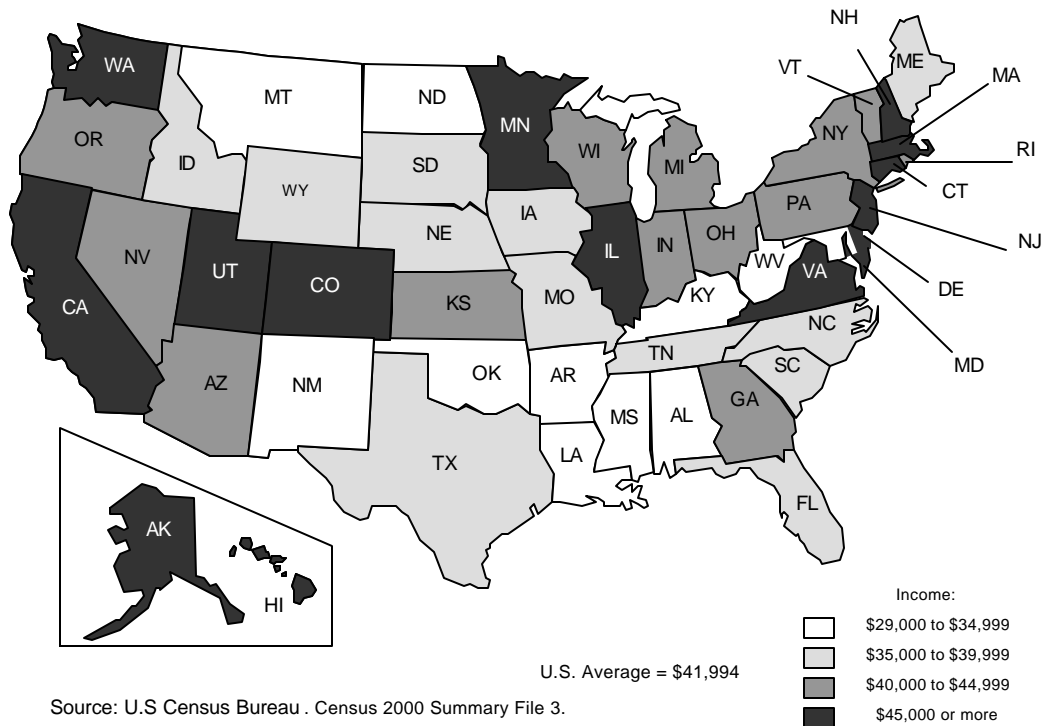
Utah's family poverty rate of 6.5% was the tenth lowest. States that had the highest family poverty rates were District of Columbia (16.7%), Mississippi (16%), Louisiana (15.8%), New Mexico (14.5%) and West Virginia (13.6%).

### Additional Information

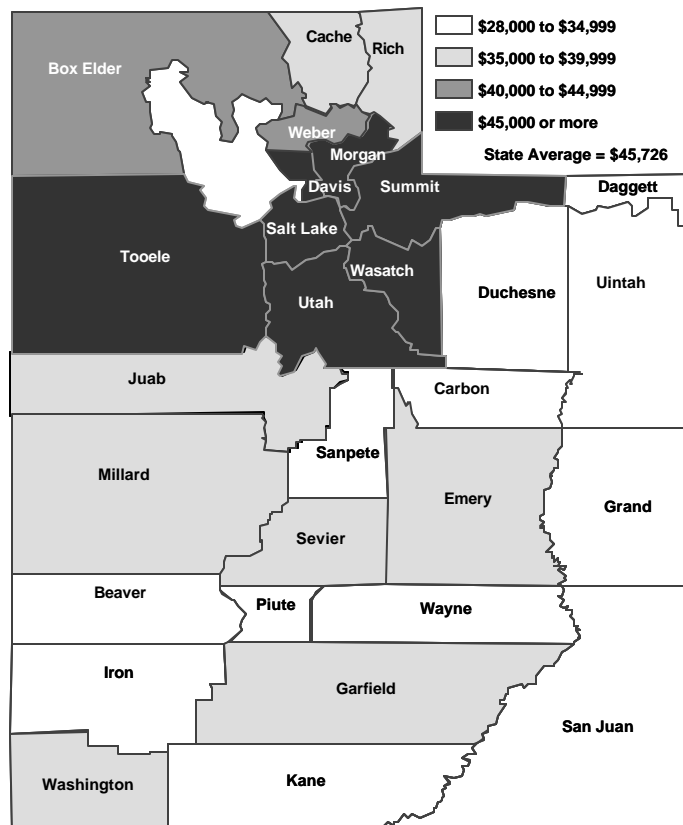
A hard copy of this publication will soon be available for purchase at the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget for \$3.00. It will also be accessible on our website in the publications link in pdf format, at no cost. The data tables used in the brief will also soon be available in easy-to-download Excel files. To access this brief visit [www.governor.utah.gov/dea](http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea), or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

## Census 2000 Brief on Income and Poverty

### United States 1999 Median Household Income



### Utah 1999 Median Household Income



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 3.



## Census 2000 Brief on Income and Poverty

Geographic Level	Median Household Income				1989 Values in 1999 Dollars				Number of Households				Persons Per Household			
	1989 Dollars	Percent Rank	Percent State MHI	Percent National MHI	1989 Dollars	Inflation Adjusted 1989 Dollars	Percent Change	Rank	1990 Census	2000 Census	Percent Change	Rank	1990 Census	2000 Census	Percent Change	Rank
United States	\$30,056	(X)	(X)	100.0%	\$41,994	\$40,382	4.0%	(X)	91,993,582	105,538,122	14.7%	(X)	2,63	2,59	-1.5%	(X)
State of Utah	29,470	(X)	100.0%	98.1%	45,726	\$39,594	15.5%	(X)	537,196	701,933	30.7%	(X)	3.15	3.13	-0.6%	(X)
Provo-Orem MSA	27,432	93.1%	91.3%	109.1%	45,833	36,856	24.4%	1	70,011	100,164	43.1%	1	3.63	3.59	-1.0%	?
Salt Lake-Ogden MSA	30,882	104.8%	102.7%	115.7%	48,594	41,491	17.1%	2	347,121	432,113	24.5%	2	3.05	3.04	-0.3%	1
Beaver County	21,092	25	71.6%	70.2%	34,544	28,338	21.9%	5	1,583	1,989	25.6%	16	2.95	2.93	-0.8%	6
Box Elder County	33,468	3	113.6%	111.4%	44,630	44,966	-0.7%	26	11,060	13,211	19.4%	25	3.31	3.22	-2.8%	14
Cache County	26,949	11	91.4%	89.7%	39,730	36,207	9.7%	20	21,055	27,597	31.1%	12	3.29	3.24	-1.4%	8
Carbon County	25,555	13	86.7%	85.0%	34,036	34,334	-0.9%	27	6,863	7,438	8.4%	29	2.89	2.88	-0.3%	21
Daguerre County	22,941	21	77.8%	76.3%	30,833	30,822	0.0%	25	258	344	33.3%	8	2.73	2.48	-9.1%	27
Davis County	35,108	2	119.1%	116.8%	53,726	47,169	13.9%	15	53,643	71,115	32.8%	10	3.46	3.31	-4.0%	17
Duchesne County	23,653	17	80.3%	78.7%	31,298	31,779	-1.5%	28	3,726	4,579	22.9%	20	3.40	3.11	-8.4%	25
Emery County	30,525	5	103.6%	101.6%	39,850	41,012	-2.8%	29	3,002	3,471	15.6%	26	3.43	3.10	-9.6%	28
Garfield County	21,160	23	71.8%	70.4%	35,180	28,429	23.7%	4	1,321	1,588	20.2%	24	3.00	2.92	-2.6%	13
Grand County	21,695	22	73.6%	72.2%	32,387	29,148	11.1%	19	2,536	3,445	35.8%	7	2.63	2.44	-7.3%	22
Iron County	23,185	20	78.7%	77.1%	33,114	31,150	6.3%	23	6,268	10,676	70.6%	3	3.21	3.11	-3.0%	15
Juab County	23,569	18	80.0%	78.4%	38,139	31,666	20.4%	9	1,870	2,447	30.9%	13	3.18	3.31	4.2%	1
Kane County	21,134	24	71.7%	70.3%	34,247	28,395	20.6%	8	1,728	2,236	29.4%	14	2.98	2.67	-10.5%	29
Millard County	26,376	12	89.5%	87.8%	36,178	35,437	2.1%	24	3,390	3,855	13.7%	27	3.36	3.19	-5.0%	18
Morgan County	33,274	4	112.9%	110.7%	50,273	44,705	12.5%	18	1,555	2,059	32.4%	11	3.55	3.48	-2.0%	11
Piute County	19,125	28	64.9%	63.6%	29,625	25,695	15.3%	13	460	503	11.8%	28	2.84	2.79	-1.9%	10
Rich County	24,940	14	84.6%	83.0%	39,766	33,508	18.7%	12	523	653	24.9%	17	3.26	3.01	-7.8%	23
Salt Lake County	30,149	7	102.3%	100.3%	48,373	40,507	19.4%	10	240,367	285,290	22.8%	21	2.98	3.00	0.8%	4
San Juan County	17,289	29	58.7%	57.5%	28,137	23,229	21.1%	7	3,393	4,109	21.1%	23	3.70	3.46	-6.5%	20
Sanpete County	20,197	26	68.5%	67.2%	33,042	27,136	21.8%	6	4,916	6,549	33.2%	9	3.24	3.27	1.0%	3
Sevier County	23,300	19	79.1%	77.5%	35,822	31,305	14.4%	14	4,911	6,104	24.3%	18	3.13	3.03	-3.1%	16
Summit County	36,756	1	124.7%	122.3%	64,962	49,383	31.5%	2	5,296	10,374	95.9%	2	2.91	2.87	-1.5%	9
Tooele County	30,178	6	102.4%	100.4%	45,773	40,546	12.9%	16	8,581	12,675	47.7%	5	3.06	3.11	1.5%	2
Utah County	23,968	16	81.3%	79.7%	34,518	32,202	7.2%	22	6,649	8,126	22.2%	22	3.31	3.05	-8.0%	24
Wasatch County	27,432	10	93.1%	91.3%	45,833	36,856	24.4%	3	70,011	100,164	43.1%	6	3.63	3.59	-1.0%	7
Washington County	27,981	9	94.9%	93.1%	49,612	37,594	32.0%	1	3,192	4,754	48.9%	4	3.26	3.18	-2.4%	12
Wayne County	24,802	15	83.5%	81.9%	37,212	33,054	12.6%	17	15,248	29,970	96.6%	1	3.14	2.97	-5.3%	19
Webster County	20,000	27	67.9%	66.5%	32,000	26,871	19.1%	11	700	904	29.1%	15	3.07	2.81	-8.5%	26
	30,125	8	102.2%	100.2%	44,014	40,474	8.7%	21	53,111	65,708	23.7%	19	2.93	2.95	0.8%	5

Note: 1) For comparison purposes the 1989 income values have been adjusted to 1999 constant dollars, by dividing 1989 dollar values by the deflator factor of 0.744298. 2) Persons Per Household data are taken from Summary File 1, or 100 percent data. 3) "Persons Per Household" in the 1990 census is the same as "Average Household Size" in Census 2000. 4) "MSA" represents a Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 census - Summary Tape File 3, and Census 2000 - Summary File 3.



## Bureau of Economic and Business Research



Established in 1932, the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) is an applied research center in the David Eccles School of Business at the University of Utah. BEBR's mission is to conduct and support research related to the structure of Utah's economy, its resources and its potential for expansion. BEBR also analyzes the economic and demographic impacts of economic events and policy initiatives on local and regional economies, provides advice on economic issues and conducts regional economic analysis. BEBR interacts with both private and public entities, and conducts independent studies and sponsored research.

Since its inception, BEBR has been a primary source of information on Utah's economy. BEBR's professional staff gathers and analyzes data specific to both Utah and the Rocky Mountain Region in effort to identify those factors which influence the Utah's economic growth.

The Bureau maintains the state's largest information base on residential and nonresidential, permit-authorized construction for more than 200 localities throughout the State of Utah. Since 1958, BEBR has compiled information from permit data collected from cities throughout the state and has published it quarterly in the *Utah Construction Report*. Topical reports on a variety of issues affecting Utah's economy are published six times a year in the *Utah Economic and Business Review*. Publications feature articles dealing with contemporary social or economic development issues.

In addition to its basic work program, BEBR produces a wide variety of studies analyzing Utah's economy, its structure and performance and the economic impacts of specific industries. Of special note is the contribution that research staff at BEBR have made in developing the Utah Input/Output Model. This model allows the trained user to identify the direct, indirect and induced employment and income impacts that are derived by organizations doing business in Utah. BEBR has provided extensive economic impact analysis in the areas of health care, tourism, transportation, and natural resources. Recent studies using the Input/Output Model include *The Economic Impact of the University of Utah Health Sciences Center* and *The Economic Impact of Utah's Nursing Homes*.

Other areas of specialization include: (1) economic development; (2) tourism; (3) construction; and (4) demographic analysis. Economic development has been a primary focus of the Bureau for more than 30 years. BEBR has been influential in creating economic development programs such as the Economic Development Corporation of Utah. Recent studies related to economic development in Utah include *Economic Change in Salt Lake City's Central Business District*, (an examination of the economic change in Salt Lake City's Central Business District since 1990), *Economic Impact of Bonding for Capital Facilities in Utah* (an assessment of the economic impact of increased bonding for capital facilities during the current economic slowdown) and *Economic and Social Indicators for the State of Utah and Wasatch Front Region*.

In addition to the quarterly construction report, BEBR utilizes its construction data to develop forecasts of residential and nonresidential construction activity in the State of Utah. A recent example is construction permit activity forecasts developed for a local aggregate company.

BEBR is actively involved in research relating to Utah's tourism and travel sector. Since 1995 BEBR has had an ongoing relationship with the Salt Lake Convention and Visitors Bureau to survey convention attendees. These surveys have resulted in more than 50 studies detailing the economic impacts that convention attendees exert on Utah's economy. In addition, BEBR has undertaken special tourism-related studies for the Utah Travel Council. The most recent study, *Tourism Jobs and Wages in Utah: A Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis*, compared tourism wages in two of Utah's rural counties.

The Bureau also specializes in Utah population studies, including historical analysis, current estimates and projections. A recent study is *Utah Minorities: The Story Told by 150 Years of Census Data*, a detailed analysis of Utah's race and ethnicity history as recorded in each decennial census from 1850 through 2000.

As one of three coordinating agencies in the Utah State Data Center Network, BEBR responds to data and information requests from public and private entities, as well as individual citizens. BEBR also has a representative on the Utah Population Estimates Committee. Census data is central to all of this work.



### The Utah State Data Center Program

In 1982 the State of Utah entered into a voluntary agreement with the U.S. Census Bureau to establish the Utah State Data Center (SDC) program. The SDC program provides training and technical assistance in accessing and using census data for research, administration, planning, and decision-making by the government, the business community, university researchers, and other interested data users.

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget serves as the lead coordinating agency for thirty-four organizations in Utah that make up the Utah State, Business, and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) information network. This extensive network of SDC affiliates consists of major universities, libraries, regional and local organizations, as well as government agencies that produce primary data on the Utah economy. Each of these affiliates use, and provide the public with economic, demographic, or fiscal data on Utah. The Affiliate's Corner page of the *Utah Data Guide* has been created to highlight and recognize SDC program affiliates and their great work. A complete list of the program affiliates can be found on the back page of this newsletter. For more information on the SDC program, contact SDC staff at (801) 538-1036.

# ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED INDICATORS FOR UTAH AND THE U.S.: JUNE 2002

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	FORECAST	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$96	8,856.5	9,224.0	9,334.7	9,568.1	9,912.5	4.1	1.2	2.5	3.6
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$96	5,968.4	6,257.8	6,451.8	6,671.2	6,904.6	4.8	3.1	3.4	3.5
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$96	1,595.4	1,716.2	1,681.9	1,631.4	1,726.0	7.6	-2.0	-3.0	5.8
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$96	348.6	349.0	365.4	398.3	417.0	0.1	4.7	9.0	4.7
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$96	1,034.9	1,133.2	1,082.2	1,038.9	1,102.3	9.5	-4.5	-4.0	6.1
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	3,133.5	3,220.8	3,506.4	3,611.6	3,756.1	2.8	8.9	3.0	4.0
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.4	26.7	26.7	26.5	26.7	1.1	0.0	-0.7	0.8
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	16.4	15.6	15.3	14.9	14.5	-4.9	-1.9	-4.0	-4.0
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	205.0	227.7	245.9	258.2	271.1	11.1	8.0	5.0	5.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	615.7	651.7	702.4	644.6	644.6	5.8	7.8	-8.2	0.0
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.9	17.4	17.1	16.6	16.9	3.0	-1.7	-2.9	1.8
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.65	1.58	1.61	1.60	1.58	-4.2	1.9	-0.6	-1.3
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	403.6	425.1	446.4	466.0	473.0	5.3	5.0	4.4	1.5
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	283.5	313.6	330.2	283.7	316.0	10.6	5.3	-14.1	11.4
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	224.6	242.9	263.7	277.1	286.6	8.1	8.6	5.1	3.4
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	133.3	139.0	147.8	155.3	160.6	4.3	6.3	5.1	3.4
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	11,454.0	12,324.5	12,694.2	13,037.0	13,714.9	7.6	3.0	2.7	5.2
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	83.8	85.0	77.3	71.9	75.5	1.4	-9.1	-7.0	5.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	20.4	18.2	19.7	17.5	18.0	-10.8	8.4	-11.1	2.9
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,238.1	2,139.6	2,352.7	2,150.0	2,275.0	-4.4	10.0	-8.6	5.8
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,195.4	1,213.0	969.8	750.0	900.0	1.5	-20.0	-22.7	20.0
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	537.0	583.3	562.8	400.0	500.0	8.6	-3.5	-28.9	25.0
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	237.7	241.8	254.7	261.1	268.9	1.7	5.3	2.5	3.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	137.9	141.5	147.6	151.3	155.8	2.6	4.3	2.5	3.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	16,493	17,278	17,709	18,205	19,079	4.8	2.5	2.8	4.8
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. July 1st Population (Census)	Millions	278.9	282.2	284.5	286.8	289.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	105.8	107.6	89.2	92.3	90.5	1.7	-17.1	3.5	-2.0
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,193	2,247	2,296	2,330	2,362	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.4
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	17.6	18.7	14.2	-2.0	-4.0	na	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Census)	Thousands	2,202	2,242	2,270	2,303	2,335	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.4
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	106.1	107.6	95.1	94.0	94.9	1.4	-11.6	-1.2	1.0
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	776.3	845.4	698.5	653.2	690.8	8.9	-17.4	-6.5	5.8
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	750.6	815.4	670.6	632.0	667.8	8.6	-17.8	-5.8	5.7
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	17.4	28.2	23.0	22.8	21.8	62.0	-18.4	-0.9	-4.4
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	90.7	88.0	96.1	95.9	95.9	-3.0	9.2	-0.2	0.0
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	17.4	16.9	17.8	18.0	18.1	-2.5	5.1	1.1	0.6
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	17.7	28.5	24.1	22.0	23.6	61.2	-15.5	-8.7	7.3
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.93	3.42	3.66	2.40	2.45	77.2	7.0	-34.4	2.1
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.72	0.82	0.73	0.74	0.76	13.9	-11.6	1.4	3.4
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	166.7	172.3	177.1	180.1	184.8	3.4	2.8	1.7	2.6
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	104.7	107.5	109.5	110.9	113.4	2.7	1.9	1.2	2.3
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	4.97	6.23	3.92	2.00	4.00	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.64	5.82	3.39	1.80	3.70	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	5.64	6.03	5.02	5.40	5.90	na	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	7.43	8.06	6.97	7.09	7.56	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	128.9	131.8	132.3	131.8	134.3	2.2	0.4	-0.4	1.9
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	33,340	35,296	37,054	38,207	39,744	5.9	5.0	3.1	4.0
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,298	4,652	4,903	5,036	5,338	8.2	5.4	2.7	6.0
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,048.5	1,074.9	1,081.6	1,070.8	1,092.2	2.5	0.6	-1.0	2.0
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	27,494	28,817	29,658	30,577	31,525	4.8	2.9	3.1	3.1
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	28,828	30,975	32,078	32,742	34,432	7.4	3.6	2.1	5.2
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	7,769	8,314	8,621	8,905	9,431	7.0	3.7	3.3	5.9
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.2	4.0	4.8	6.0	5.8	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	49,149	52,532	54,934	56,582	59,637	6.9	4.6	3.0	5.4
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.7	3.2	4.4	5.5	5.0	na	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Bureau, Assumptions Committee

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The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 34 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources.

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**For a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, and for assistance accessing other demographic and economic data, call the State Data Center. This newsletter and other data are available via the Internet at DEA's web site:**

**[www.governor.utah.gov/dea](http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea)**